

It is never wise to think of the future, which, however, when and good to be known, have the same quality, which is of respect in the heart of the future, and which will be created with this reason. The object of legislation is to give to the future a better future.

SARASOTA, HAWAII COUNTY, N. C. MONDAY, JUNE 18, 1831.

[VOL. XII. NO. 575.]

The terms of the Western Carolinian are as follows:—The paper is published every week, except on Sundays and public holidays. It is sold at the rate of one dollar per annum in advance, or at the rate of five cents per copy. It is also sold at the rate of one dollar per annum in advance, or at the rate of five cents per copy. It is also sold at the rate of one dollar per annum in advance, or at the rate of five cents per copy.

DESTRUCTION OF FAYETTEVILLE.
The Editor of the North Carolina Journal and Carolina Observer writes in regard to the readers the following account of the awful catastrophe which occurred on Sunday last. The day was a day of mourning.

About 15 minutes after 10 o'clock on Sunday last, the citizens of Fayetteville were alarmed by the cry of "Fire!" and the other signals usual on such occasions. The flames were seen rising from the town, and the citizens were compelled to abandon their homes and flee to the streets.

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destroyed in a matter of minutes. The loss of property was incalculable. The citizens were compelled to abandon their homes and flee to the streets. The flames were seen rising from the town, and the citizens were compelled to abandon their homes and flee to the streets.

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of worship, in that state of mental calm and composure, which the day and the late employment were so well calculated to inspire; and which however prophetic to the attainment of spiritual strength, is perhaps not the most favorable state of feeling for suddenly and unexpectedly engaging in any temporal strife or labor. Besides this, being at their private residences instead of their places of business they were further removed from the scene of action, and the enemy had gained much strength before they could bring themselves in conflict with it. Contrary to all expectation the supply of water was found to be insufficient from the water works, probably owing to the imprudently taking out some of the upper plugs, and thus in a measure cutting it off. Owing to the pressure of the fire, the sudden confusion, and the anxious solicitude of each one to save his own property, it was not found practicable to form a continued line of communication with the creek, and indeed the engines were so far even as they were compelled to refuse to perform their function.

The great heat of the sun's rays had heated the roofs of the houses almost to ignition, and the flames were so high that the engines were unable to reach them. The flames were seen rising from the town, and the citizens were compelled to abandon their homes and flee to the streets. The flames were seen rising from the town, and the citizens were compelled to abandon their homes and flee to the streets.

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arrive I shall re-commence the publication of the Observer in its usual shape. In the mean time, I intend each week to publish a small sheet, that our readers may not be entirely without a paper. I must make an earnest appeal to all indebted to me to make immediate payment. I may be found for the present generally at my residence on Gillespie Street. E. J. HALE.
June 2, 1831.

SELF-RESPECT.

It is an erroneous doctrine in morals to suppose that the sense of honor is not essential amongst even the best and most enlightened. Our opinion is fortified on this head by that excellent and great man, Bishop Heber. "Self-respect," says he, is the most powerful and one of the most useful of our mental habits, it is the principle to which the noblest actions of our nature may be most frequently traced—the nurse of every useful quality. How far it may be occasionally abused, or how far it may itself be consistent with the principles of our holy religion, are questions which have long been disputed with violent and fanatical acrimony. The first objection I am neither prepared nor inclined to deny. To imperfection every human invention is liable; nor can it be considered as a subject of blame, that even our best institutions are only a choice of evils. But that a sense of honor is contrary to the spirit of religion, though Mandeville (perhaps insidiously) admits the charge appears, to say so more of it, a hard and hazardous assertion. It will, indeed, be readily allowed, that there is only one motive which can deserve the name of virtue; but to condemn as illegal or impious every other desire or principle, would be in opposition to all the wants and feelings of mankind; and would by an inevitable inference, lay the axe to the root of civil government itself. Like every other law, the laws of honor are occasioned by the wants and vices of the world; like them, too, they must derive their influence from the weakness of our nature. The perfectly virtuous man if any such there be, needs no such stimulus or restriction; but for our sake, for his own, let him not withdraw from us, who are not so fortunate, those salutary restraints and penalties which fence our virtues by our passions, and unite in the cause of human happiness, the powers of this world and the next."

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TOWN MEETING.

J. W. Wright, Esq. M. P. called to the Chair, W. J. Anderson appointed Secretary.

The Chairman explained the object of the Meeting, viz to relieve the distress of the poor and destitute occasioned by the late fire.

Resolved, That the Commissioners of the Town be authorized to receive all donations that shall be made from any quarter, to be placed in the coffers of the Town, to be appropriated to such public exigencies and purposes as may be deemed most proper and necessary.

Resolved, That the Commissioners be recommended to appoint a Committee to assist them in the distribution of such provisions as they may purchase in pursuance of the first resolution, and they are further recommended to build a market, as near as possible to the old one.

Further that these proceedings be published in the papers of this Town, Raleigh, and Wilmington.

J. W. WRIGHT, Chairman.
W. J. ANDERSON, Secretary.

Public Meetings have already been held in Raleigh and Wilmington and we are gratified to learn that at the former near two thousand and at the latter one thousand dollars were subscribed for the relief of our citizens. The blessings of the houseless rest upon them. We hope the generous example will be followed throughout the country.

List of Sufferers in Houses, Goods, Furniture, &c.

John Eccles, James Baker, John Kelly, D. McQueen, Hugh Campbell, D. McCall, J. H. Hooper, Jos. Arce, Miles Blake, John McCann, R. Donaldson, L. D. Henry, James Kyle, Est. of M. Pearce, Bank of Cape Fear, Bank of U. States, T. Fuller & Co., A. Graham, A. Torrence, Mrs. England, O. P. Stark, Mrs. Berry, Mrs. McQueen, J. Garmon, J. Dickson, J. Murchison, E. T. Goodwin, H. W. Ayer, Mrs. Armstrong, D. Smith, D. Murchison, A. Bailey, C. McAlister, C. Stuart, J. Burklow, Dr. B. Robinson, D. D. Salmon, Arch. Campbell, Nelson & Rush, Lewis Brown, Horton & Hutton, G. Deming, G. W. Hutton, H. Erambert, R. McIntyre, Dr. Gilliam, T. L. Hybart, J. Crooke, J. Van Vagenen, E. Hammonds, John W. Baker, A. Lamon, D. L. Evans, J. Sunday, Frazier & Douglass, W. Gade, C. B. Jones, John Eccles, James Baker, John Kelly, D. McQueen, Hugh Campbell, D. McCall, J. H. Hooper, Jos. Arce, Miles Blake, John McCann, R. Donaldson, L. D. Henry, James Kyle, Est. of M. Pearce, Bank of Cape Fear, Bank of U. States, T. Fuller & Co., A. Graham, A. Torrence, Mrs. England, O. P. Stark, Mrs. Berry, Mrs. McQueen, J. Garmon, J. Dickson, J. Murchison, E. T. Goodwin, H. W. Ayer, Mrs. Armstrong, D. Smith, D. Murchison, A. Bailey, C. McAlister, C. Stuart, J. Burklow, Dr. B. Robinson, D. D. Salmon, Arch. Campbell, Nelson & Rush, Lewis Brown, Horton & Hutton, G. Deming, G. W. Hutton, H. Erambert, R. McIntyre, Dr. Gilliam, T. L. Hybart, J. Crooke, J. Van Vagenen, E. Hammonds, John W. Baker, A. Lamon, D. L. Evans, J. Sunday, Frazier & Douglass, W. Gade, C. B. Jones.

To our Patrons.

For ourselves, we will say that the Establishment of the North Carolina Journal is entirely destroyed, and from the wreck of our property we have not succeeded in saving more than \$30 worth. We have been enabled by the temporary loan from the Rev. Colin McIvor, of the materials of the Evangelical Printing Office, to lay these particulars before our readers.

We are unable to promise our readers when they may again expect to see another number of the North Carolina Journal, or whether we shall again be able to make our appearance before our patrons. We are at present, entirely prostrated, whether we shall be able to rise again, rests with the Disposer of all events. The prompt advances of our present Subscribers who have the ability to pay, with a considerable increase in our subscriptions, would certainly change our prospects, and enable us to go on and lay before the public, the result of our weekly reflections.

THOS. L. HYBART.
WM. F. STRANGE.

To my Patrons.

Having been burned out with almost all my neighbors, I am indebted to the politeness of the Rev. Colin McIvor for the use of the only press now in town, for the purpose of giving you some faint idea of the scene of desolation. I was absent from town for several days before and after the fire, but am indebted to a few kind friends for the preservation of all my books, and a small portion of my types. I returned to town last evening, and immediately wrote to the North for a Press, and other materials, and as soon as these

By the arrival of the packet ship *Florida*, Captain *Tinkham*, from Liverpool and the *Erie*, Capt. *Fank*, from Havre the Editors of the *Courier & Engländer* have received their London files of Journals to 1st inst. Liverpool to the 3d, and Paris and Havre to the 30th ultimo.

Bel's Weekly Messenger of the 1st of May, says:—“We have received letters from Warsaw to the 18th ult., which contain gratifying intelligence of the continued success of the Poles, and of the rapid spread of the insurrection. It would appear that Marshal Dieblich is concentrating his army round Siedlec, and thinks only of keeping possession of Siedlec and Lublin, in order to ensure a free communication with the Russian provinces. Meanwhile, General Dwernicki has entered Volhynia, and has every where been received with enthusiasm. It is reported that he has encountered and beaten the force of the Russian General Rogdzen. We have, however, no official intelligence of this event. But the despatches which have arrived leave no doubt of the extension of the insurrection into Volhynia.”

German Papers were last night received to recent dates. The *Prussian State Gazette*, which comes down to the 25th inst., containing the Russian accounts of military operations in Poland to the 7th. Of course every movement is claimed as an advantage, and every conflict as a victory. The Russian headquarters were then at Siedlce, upon which there is no longer a doubt that Skrzynski failed in his attempt. Diebitsch having succeeded in uniting his corps with the guards and the corps of Generals Rouen and Pahlen. The Russians do not claim the affair of Bogancie upon the 30th as their own, with any confidence; but they affirm that from that time the cause of the Poles has been upon the decline. Gen. Skrzynski has certainly rather fallen back since that affair. The Russian accounts also claim advantages over the Polish Generals Umiński and Dwernicki, which latter is said to be placed in the most perilous situation between three armies."

POLISH OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS.

The last report, says the generalissimo which I had the honor to transmit to the National Government, terminated in the mention of the retreat of General Rosen, whom I drove back, behind Kalunyn. This division being in disorder and no longer dangerous, I left General Lubinski in position at Kostroya, and marched with my principal forces to Siennica, and from thence to Lwowicz, with the purpose of compelling Field Marshal Disbich to renounce his project of passing the Vistula. He had already made great preparation for effecting the passage at different points of the river, and his army was in full march. The last Russian columns left Latowicz on the 31st of last month, and the head quarters were removed from Siennica two days before.

The Generalissimo arrived to the assistance of the two Generals who, having been to support a combat against superior forces, had taken a strong position, and having learned that General Rosen had routed the remnants of his division, determined to give him battle a second

General Kiehl made a brilliant charge with the 3d regiment of Uhlans, commanded by Col. Mieczyski; the battle was bloody. The tight artillery rendered great service, and the enemy was at last obliged to fly with the loss of 230 prisoners, 170 horses, &c. From thence General Prondzynski marched on Iganice, leaving a corps to cover his rear, and there he found the enemy whose infantry was equal in numbers to his, but whose cavalry and artillery composed of 30 and some odd pieces, was unfortunately superior.

Colonel Romanro, at the head of 3 battalions, with four pieces of cannon, formed the reserve. Colonel Wengierski, made himself master at the head of two battalions, of some houses, in Iganie, and of some of the Russian cannon which he spiked.

At this critical moment General Prodzynski hastened from the left wing to the support of the right, and ordered Colonel Romanow to attack the Russo-Japanese army with three battalions of infantry. This cavalry, with the artillery which accompanied it, did not stand its ground, and was driven back behind the dyke, where it met on the dyke other columns of the enemy, which it threw into disorder. General Prodzynski having at the meantime, formed three columns of attack with some battalions, he conducted them to the village, filled with riflemen, at the point of the bayonet. In an instant, the village was cleared of its enemies, and our columns meeting no further resistance, directed their march in great haste to the dyke. The enemy was now in disorder, and his columns which advanced, were stopped at the dyke. The first column which had marched against our right wing, was partly mowed and partly taken, because it became separated from the others. The remains of the right wing of the enemy, equally cut off from the bridge, scattered themselves in the wood, or endeavored to hide in the marshes, of the Muchawice, where a great part of them were drowned.

At the first report of the cannon of Gen. Prondzynski, I caused the artillery which I had at Borm to be directed against the enemy posted on the other side of the Koutzyna. He returned the fire, with his heavy artillery, but ended in retreating. Our infantry pursued him, and finally attacked him at the moment he endeavored to arrest our march; he was driven from all his positions—Bridges had been thrown over two arms of the Koutzyna, for the passage of our artillery, for the enemy had destroyed them all; this labour was performed in two hours. A part of the cavalry crossed to Sucha, and directed its march to the field of battle, but its commanders did not know how to profit by circumstances, and reached the road at Ignacze, in the rear of the enemy's position, where the battle was already over. The enemy, ended the day by a cannonade, to which we did not reply. In the battle of Ignacze we took a standard and three pieces of artillery.

According to the report of prisoners, the enemy in his retreat, has abandoned three pieces of cannon in the marshes—we have also captured many thousand stand of arms and a large quantity of baggage. It is difficult to state the precise loss of the enemy, because the men who died or were drowned in the marshes or in the Muchavice, cannot be counted, but it may be safely said, that the enemy lost on this day 5,000 men, one half of which are prisoners. He has also lost a great number of officers of all ranks, among them, six colonels, three of which, Colonels Wladimiroff, Reut and Glaszoff, have been killed; and three others, Tachetatoriff, Pochonsnik and Siefanoff, have been made prisoners. The 98th regiment, of which but 460 men remained after the battles of this campaign, surrendered with arms and baggage officers and commandant, in consequence of hav-


GENERAL DWORNIKI IN VOLHYNIA.
General Dwornicki, whom the German Journals have so often announced as lost, who, with his whole corps, was surrounded by the Russian Generals De Witt, Kreutz, and Radiger, though neither of them dared to attack him, and he whom the Field Marshal menaced to destroy in each of his reports, has entered Volhynia, after having passed the Bug, near Kijew, on the night of the 10th and 11th current.

The envoy of General Burewinski into Volhynia promises several advantages; "I will be the sign of peace for all the Russian provinces and I will ensure you, besides, great supplies of provisions. Volhynia was the magazine for the army of the Field-Marshal, who already had obtained from it a considerable transport of corn. Nothing resisted the entrance of our General; he is said now to be at Dubno, and that on his road he routed some detachments of the enemy. Every body is arming; already several squadrons are ready to march. You can form no idea of the enthusiasm of the inhabitants, who, at every step, arrive to crowd the ranks of our brave men. For the last half century our brethren of Samogitia, of Volhynia, of Podolia, and of the Ukraine, have groaned under the weight of servitude, and of a hostile occupation. Nineteen long centuries have passed since the inhabitants beyond the Bug River seen for the first time the Dniepr; and now they again see the glorious Russian banner, the standard of liberty."

planned for bearing on the forward or liberally.

Report from the Chernikov.—Securely had Dvornicki passed the Bug with his first steps on that Polish soil were marked with blood. On the 11th inst. five platoons of the 2d regiment of Lancers, and of the 4th horse Chasseur, composing a part of his corps, encountered near Beret, the whole regiment of Dragons of Czergopol, which enjoys a high reputation in the Russian army. Our detachment rushed upon this regiment, put it to rout, took 500 rifles, (among which was Prince Goolenski's), 100 Dragons, as many horses, and more than 200 carriages and other wretches. The enemy's regiment, at also a great number of men killed and wounded: finally, the remains of this celebrated regiment have been dispersed in the woods, and are continually falling into our hands. It was quite unexpected, and at the same time most instructive, that we had only one man wounded, whose name was Capt. Zaslavski. Dvornicki has already taken possession of the baggage and transports of provisions destined for the great war.

Dated from head-quarters of Jeychrazjow
Kuluszyn, 17th of April, at two o'clock.
[Signed] SKRZYNECKI.


2211 JEFFERSON HWY. CINCINNATI.
Salisbury:
JUNE 13, 1891.

We have entered upon our duty, determined to execute it boldly and faithfully to the best of our ability. We anticipate much opposition, but we shall not leave our path to shun it. We are rejoiced at one thing. Our political opinions are now so well known that none can expect, with any prospect of success, to do us any damage by an attempt at misrepresentation. We have recorded our faith too often for it to be misunderstood. Whenever we find an attempt to conceal truth under the veil of sophistry and chicanery we will not fail to unmask it so that our readers may have the benefit of its light. We shall sustain, as this Press has heretofore done, the present administration, so far as its principles are Republican. We pledge ourselves to support the re-election of Andrew Jackson unless he departs entirely from the principles of the party which elected him, to office, which we do not believe he will do. We shall oppose the election of Henry Clay, because we sincerely believe that his election would prostrate the Union and prosperity of the Country. His principles are of the monarchical cast,—they are Anti-Republican and therefore unpopular with us. He is opposed to equality in every thing. He favours a moneyed aristocracy, believing that it will be a very

personal - right in bowelling his stomach.
 We shall oppose the "American question" the
 bastion of Henry Clay, which hat for the ques-
 tions of the republicans party would, by this
 time, have grown to an enormous bulk. Its
 strength is yet feeble and one more effort of the
 party will strangle it for ever. The time is near
 at hand when this effort must be made. If Henry
 Clay should defeat Gen. Jackson, (which Henry
 forbids!) the "American question" is at once
 fastened upon this nation, and its liberties
 cloven down. Instead of a separate govern-
 ment in the twenty-four States, we shall have
 only one grand, national, consolidated govern-
 ment to sway the destinies of the people of these
 United States. The State governments will be
 destroyed and a great national government erected
 upon their ruins. This must be the fate of
 this Union, if Henry Clay is elected and it is
 for the people to determine which they will
 choose—Union, peace and prosperity, or anarchy,
 confusion and destruction. This is no ideal
 picture, it is a true delineation of the char-
 acter and tendency of Henry Clay's political
 principles.

A few days since we accidentally following words in one of the letters of Adams, viz: "I am particularly anxious that the greatest care should be taken in the constitution, in the selection of it, would be actually but superficially, and in its provisions, and in its legislation, that it should not be for Federal purposes only, but for protection, but in all cases whatever; such a government would totally annihilate the sovereignty of the States, as necessary to the support of the confiscated commonwealth, and sink both in despotism." How very much like prophecy does the first clause of the sentence, just quoted, sound! How appalling to the feelings of the patriot to contemplate the latter! What will those who take

not care to prevent the realization of the fears of that purest of patriots but who take great care to bring about so detrimental a consummation? Will they, with this staring them in the face, say that those who contend for the spirit and letter of the constitution,—who point out their suicidal attempts, that the people may be on their guard,—who are laboring for the supremacy of the States, and the good of the Republic, will they, we repeat, call such men broachers of new and dangerous doctrines, alarmists and discouragers? No. They cannot. They cannot summon to themselves (as far as they have gone in the work of rapine and plunder) impudence enough to deny such glaring facts. They cannot—they dare not smother the memory of as pure a patriot as the world ever saw. If, then, such fears were entertained, by such a man, before these trespassers upon the constitution—upon the reserved rights of the States, had begun their trespasses which they have since continued with such destructive effect as to destroy, in a measure, the Agricultural and

commercial interests of our country, why should we (when we have facts to build our assertions upon) not be permitted to warn the people against a course of policy, which, if persisted in will soon break down every barrier, which the framers of that instrument, (that ought to be a guide of every Statesman—of every man who writes or speaks upon constitutional questions,) placed between the federal head and the State governments? Why should we not tell them to guard with Argus eyes those men who are trying to break down the ramparts, which have been built around the States, to preserve them from the encroachments of the too powerful federal head? Yes, we repeat against the encroachments of the too powerful federal head, too powerful it is whatever measures may say to the contrary notwithstanding they may say that its want of power contains it. It is in accordance with their principles and interests to say so. We fear nothing. *—Jesse Stuart*

strength, but we do fear much from its overgrown power. What can now resist its matchless force? With the army, the navy, the supreme court, and an inexhaustible treasury to guide each of the others at its command, what may it not do? The constitution is not now "*gradually*" but it is "*swiftly*" running into a grand consolidated machine which we fear will soon leave not one vestige of the unceded rights of the states,—which will, soon destroy the Union of these states and the prosperity and happiness of the people, if not curbed in its onward course. But how should we stop it? Let us cry aloud—let our complaints reach from Maine to Louisiana—let them reach every man in the 50 States and they *will be heard*. It is the cause of the only sovereigns of this land, the people, & their voice *must be heard*. The moneyed aristocracy who now rule this nation must yield their influence—they must return their trust into the hands of those who gave it and it will be placed in the hands of those who will not abuse it—into the hands of those who will discharge it faithfully—who will respect alike the rights of the poor and the rich and whose conduct will be guided by the principles of equality and justice. Let this be done and the constitution will be restored to its legitimate bounds and the predictions of the prophets of the old world will be falsified and this government will stand as a beacon to guide and direct the millions who are now struggling or who may hereafter struggle for the rights to which they are entitled "*by nature and by nature's God.*"

It is We are authorised to announce Andrew King, as a candidate to represent the County of Fredell, in the House of Commons of the next Legislature.

Again we were called upon to acknowledge the superior greatness of Mr. McDuffie, and the power and force of his arguments against the existing tariff. To man, it seems to us, however great might be his prejudices in favor of the Tariff, can read his speech, made lately at a dinner given to him in Charleston, without being convinced of the iniquity of the tariff laws and their ruinous effects upon the Southern interests. The opinions of the most inveterate tariffists could not fail to be shaken if they would condescend to peruse Mr. McDuffie with attentive minds. We have not room to publish this speech, which we regret the more, since no summary of his reasoning and arguments, which we can give, will present the case in that clear and strong point of view which is to be obtained from the speech itself. The theory that the burthen of import duties must fall entirely upon the consumer is equally true when practised upon in other countries as in our own, and is surely fallacious when applied to the system of import taxation in this country. It is a gross political error to suppose that the burthen of import duties falls upon the consumer, and that likewise

... is divided between the producer and consumer according to the circumstances in which they are placed. Mr. McDuffie takes the case of the tea trade as being the strongest one in support of the theory that the consumer alone bears the burden of indirect taxation. Here we must quote his own language.

"Tea, for example, is an article which is not produced in our country, and the import duty is, of course, laid upon the whole consumption of this article. Let us first suppose Tea to be imported free of all duty and that in this state of things the people of the United States can afford to consume five millions of pounds, or fifty cents a pound, amounting to \$2,500,000. Let us, then, suppose a duty of fifty cents a pound to be imposed by the Government. This duty, it is maintained, will enhance the price of tea fifty cents a pound, throwing the whole burthen on the consumer, and that the productive industry engaged in the tea trade, will bear no special burthen. Now, mark, I beseech you, the monstrous absurdities involved in this proposition. We must assume that the people of the United States can afford to consume so much tea at a dollar a pound, as they could at 50 cents; and that whereas they expended in the purchase of this beverage \$2,500,000, previous to the tax, they will be forthwith able and willing to expend \$5,000,000, for the same article after the duty is imposed upon it. In a word it must be assumed that this duty, which plain men ignorantly suppose to be a burthen, actually increases the revenue of the community—the fund which defrays the expense of the consumption—precisely \$5,000,000. But if it is too obvious to escape the most ignorant pretender, who discusses this subject with an honest purpose, that the revenue of the society is diminished by the tax, exactly the \$2,500,000, which the theory in question assumes it is increased. What then,—I put it to any practical merchant acquainted with the principles of trade, or to any practical man in any walk of

to any practical man in any walk of industry, would be the inevitable effect: of this tax, upon the industry and capital engaged in the tea trade? The first and most certain effect would be a great diminution of the quantity of tea consumed in the United States. Very little more money would be expended in the purchase of tea after the tax than was expended before; and this would be certainly the case, where the people could obtain any tolerable substitute for tea. But this sum, which formerly purchased six millions of pounds, will now purchase only two millions and a half. We will, however, suppose the consumption to be diminished only one million of pounds; even this would be a diminution of 20 per cent, and increases the burthen which would be sustained by the productive agency employed in the tea trade, besides what it would sustain in common with every other kind of industry, from the increased price of tea. The true operation of the tax would be simply this: the tea merchants would very honestly endeavor to enforce upon the consumers, the theory I am attempting to refute; they would say to them, we formerly sold you this tea at fifty cents a pound, but we are now compelled to pay fifty cents at the Custom House for the privilege of selling it to you; you must, therefore, indemnify us for this burthen, by paying a dollar a pound instead of fifty cents. The consumers would reply with equal honesty and much more reason, "we cannot afford to pay this extravagant price for your article, and besides, we do not exactly understand upon what principle of equity you would make us pay the whole of the tax, which the Government in its wisdom has thought proper to levy from you. We are willing to consent to an equitable division, by paying you seventy-five cents for your tea, leaving you to bear the other half of the burthen." This reasonable compromise, is just about that which actually takes place between the producers and consumers, in ordinary cases of indirect taxation, whether of impost or excise. But the matter does not end here. Even after this equitable adjustment takes place, and the producer has consented (as he must consent) to


A large number of the suppliants to the United States Gazette have been struck off the expense, no doubt, of the Bank of the United States, containing an address to the Legislatures of the several States in favor of the Bank and a review of Mr. Benton's Speech against it. Is this the way the bank expects to sustain itself against the will of the people? Has it come to this that every thing in this country is to be controlled by money? Will the people suffer themselves to be swayed in the formation of their opinions by such bribery? For bribery is, let it be called by what name it may. The Bank wishes to get the States to say that it is constitutional: To effect this they pay for printing a large number of papers maintaining its constitutionality—these papers they distribute among the people gratuitously, hoping thereby to mould their opinions at their will and to gain a majority of members, in favor of the Bank, to return to the several State legislatures. If the people can defeat this base and contemptible scheme and we hope they will. We hope that they will seek to be informed of the opinion of every man upon this subject, who offers himself as a candidate for the Legislature at the next August election.—That they will make his opposition to the constitutionality of the U. States Bank the *sine qua non* of his election. Let them do this and it may still be said that mon-

Ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Western Carolinian and Yadkin and Catawba Journals. The meeting then adjourned.

KIAH P. HARRIS, Ch'm.
J. W. HAMILTON, Sec'y

HILTON and Oakes of Concord will give constant employment to four or five Journeyman workmen at the Harness and Saddle making business. Liberal wages will be given.
Feb. 17th, 1831. 594f.

All orders will be promptly attended to, and
Gins finished in the shortest possible time.
Repairing of Gins will be done on the short-
est notice, and in the most substantial manner,
by the public's humble servant,
HENRY A. CLINGAMON,
Lebanon, May 26th. 1830. 2

 The Fayetteville Observer, Raleigh Star, Western Carolinian, Southern Times and Charleston Courier will insert the above once a week for two months and forward their bills.

POETRY.

FROM THE FREDERICKSBURG (VA.) ARMY.

MOTHER OF WASHINGTON.
MOTHER of him whose godlike fame
The good throughout the world revere
But who without a name or name
Thou sleep'st thou unregarded here?
Fair penive branches o'er thee wave,
And nature decks the chosen dell.
Yet, surely o'er thy hallowed grave
A nation's mournful sighs should swell.
Come, with a burst of filial pride,
The mother of her Gracchi view'd;
And why should we restrain the tide
Of reverential gratitude?
She to sublime Volcania paid
Her tribute of enraptured tears,
When the dread chief that voice obey'd
Which sternly curb'd his infant years.
Thou, in the days of Sparta's might,
Hast high on her illustrious roll
Been rank'd amid those matrons bright,
Who nobly nurs'd the great of soul:
O, discipline'd in wisdom's school,
The life pupil owed thy way,
And well might he be skill'd to rule,
So early nurtur'd to obey.
No enervating arts could
To slumber lull'd his heaven-born might;
No weak indulgence wrap'd thy mind,
To cloud a hero's path of light.
Say, when upon thy shielding breast,
The Saviour of his Country hung,
Was his soft lip to thine waist pressed,
Wining the accents from thy tongue—
Saw'st thou then present o'er his brow
The shadowy wreaths of laurel start?
Or, when his infant hands were taught
By thee in simple prayer to rise—
Saw, were thy own devotions fraught
With heightened incense for the skies?
Well may that realm, confiding rest,
Heroes and mighty chiefs to see,
Who feeds its infant offering blest,
With monitors and guides like thee?
Some future age, than ours more just,
With his shall blend the honored name,
And rear, exulting o'er thy dust,
The monument of deathless fame—
Shall neither bid young mothers wend
To bless the spirit as they rove,
And learn, while o'er thy tomb they bend,
For Heaven to train the babes they love.

NEW CHEAP GOODS.

Hackett & Lemly

HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia a desirable assortment of spring and summer GOODS, consisting in part of:
Superfine Blue and Black Cloth, a beautiful assortment of fancy cloth, Co. fancy and Ruff Cashmeres, a great variety of materials for gentlemen's Summer clothing, Marcelline, Valencia, and Silk Vestings, Calicoes, rich patterned Muslins, Cambric, Book, Moss, Seers, Jaconet, Satin Check, and fancy Scotch, Muslins, Mourning Buttef, Pink and Straw cold, do, Adriatic corded and plain Muslin Robes, Table Linens, Linen and Cotton, Irish Linens, Swiss Cravats, fancy do, black and white Satin, black Silks, Changeable Gros de Naples, Changeable Marcelline, black Nankin and Canton Crapes, Yellow and Blue Nankin, Pongee, Barage, fancy Gauze, Crapes, Dieline and Changeable Gros de Naples Hkfs. Cause Scarfs, rich painted and plain Linen, Cambric Hkfs. a great variety of Silk pocket Hkfs, black, white and Green Bobinet and Cause Vella, rich worked Bobinet Capes and Caps, Muslin Capes.
A general assortment of
Silk and Cotton Hosiery, rich Bonnet, Cap and Belt Ribbons, Bobinet Laces and quiltings, Gentlemen's and Ladies' Gloves and Mitts, Satin Straw for Bonnets, Medallions, fancy Bed Spreads, furniture Dimity, Moss Fringe, Bed Ticking, Brown and Blacked Sheetings and Shirtings, Domestic Gingham, Cotton Yarn, Women's and Misses, Dinstable, Diamond Straw and Lephorn Bonnets.

Silk Fur and Wool Hats, Shoes, a fine assortment of planes, Hard Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Glass and China Ware, Paints, Groceries, &c. &c.
All of which they are determined to sell at low as they can be bought in this part of the country.
H. & L. agents to their friends and customers for their patronage and would be glad they would call and examine their present Stock.
Salisbury, May 7th, 1831. 709f

THE ESTATE OF

FREDERICK FORD, Dec'd.

HAVING qualified, at May term of Rowan County Court, as Administrator of the Estate of Frederick Ford, Dec'd. All persons indebted to the Estate, are hereby requested to come forward and make payment, and all persons having claims against the Estate, are requested to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law of this Notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.
May 27. JOHN FORD, Adm'r.

BLANK DEEDS,

every description, neatly Printed, and kept constantly for sale at this office.

GROCERIES.

JUST received
For Sale
very low for Cash.
15 lbs. prime Sugar
20 Bbl. do do
6 do Lard do
10 Hds. Molasses
7 1/2 Bbls. Hops & Hops Coffee
2 Casks Rice
2 Ton Sweet Tine Iron assorted Sizes
30 Kags cut Nails & Brads
30 Boxes Ranch Raisins
3 Pe. Saffron B. Hops
4 Bbls. Mackerel
1500 lbs. Spun Cotton assorted Nos.
2 chest Bk. Tea
Imperial & Gunpowder do in 4 lbs. Canisters
Stone & Crockery ware assorted
ALSO ON HAND
300 Baskets Liverpool Salt
Hoop, Scroll, common & Sheet Iron
Moles & Wagon Tire assorted
Castings assorted Sizes.
JOHN MURPHY.
Salisbury, May 7th, 1831. 877

Catawba Springs

RE-OPENED.

THE Subscriber having recently purchased from Mr. Charles Jigot, the above-named Establishment, respectfully informs the public that he has fitted it up in a handsome style and is now prepared to receive company; and from the liberal arrangements he has made, is determined to promote the comfort of all those persons who may visit his establishment, and flatters himself to be able to give satisfaction. The charges will be proportioned to the pressure of the times.

The properties of these Waters have lately been analyzed by Professor Olmstead, who highly recommends their use for all complaints of the liver, debility, &c. &c.

The Catawba Springs are situated in Lincoln county, North Carolina, near Beattie's ford, on the Catawba River on the main stage route from Washington to Georgia, via Salisbury and Lincolnton, and within 16 miles of the latter place; is distant from Charleston, S. C. 230 miles; 105 miles from Columbia; 110 miles from Greenville, and the same distance from Camden and Cheraw.

The main Northern line of Stages, together with the Cross Stage from Columbia, Camden and Cheraw, will pass the Springs regularly twice a week, and go west as far as Asheville, N. C. the roads leading from all these places to the Springs, are generally good for private conveyances.
W. S. SIMONTON.
Catawba Springs, April 27, 1831. 878

MY HOUSE, (the Post office) on the Cross street a few yards north-west of the Court House, in Lincolnton, N. C. is again opened for the reception of Travelers and Boarders. The stables are extensive, roomy and dry; grain and provender of the best, plentiful, and served by good hostlers. The house has many comfortable rooms, serves a good table and refectory; and the proprietor and his family will omit nothing in their power to make it most quiet and agreeable.
B. D. ROUNSAVILLE.

Cabinet Making BUSINESS.
THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Salisbury and the surrounding country that they have commenced the above business in the Town of Salisbury, their Shop is a few doors East of the Court House on main street, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Fraley as a Tavern where they are now prepared to make and repair every description of Furniture at the shortest notice on the most reasonable terms and in a style of workmanship superior to any thing of the kind heretofore done in this place.

Orders for Sideboards, Secretaries, Bureaus, Corner Cupboards, Tables, Ladies Work Stands, &c. Together with every other article in their line of business will be thankfully received and strictly attended to.
They hope by punctuality and faithful workmanship to merit and receive encouragement.
A. W. BUIS.
GEORGE FRALEY.
May 9th, 1831. 711f
N. B. Good Walnut, Cherry or Cur'd Maple plank will be taken as cash in part pay for any of the above articles.
A. W. B.
G. F.

State of North Carolina.

DAVID JOINER vs. Henry Slater:

Original attachment; Sheriff of Surry Garnishee. Ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian for defendant to come in and reply, or a judgment by default will be rendered against him.
JOHN WRIGHT, Ck.

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JOHN WRIGHT, Ck.

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JOHN WRIGHT, Ck.

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JULIUS J. REEVES.

IS now receiving and opening at his New Store, Rocky Mount 16 miles west of Salisbury and one mile west of Wood Grove formerly occupied by Cowan and Reeves; an elegant assortment of New Fashionable and Cheap dry

GOODS,

Hard Ware, Cutlery, Crockery and

GROCERIES,

direct from the Cities of New York and Philadelphia, selected by himself from the latest importations, for the spring of 1831. All of which he offers as low as any GOODS of the same quality, can be bought in this section of country. Purchasers and the PUBLIC are invited to call examine, and judge for themselves. J. J. Reeves begs leave to return his Sincere thanks to an enlightened PUBLIC for the liberal patronage he received while acting as a Copartner with Mr. Thos. I. Cowan of Salisbury, under the Firm of Cowan & Reeves, and as he is now doing business for himself alone; he hopes by close and unremitting attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.
May 2 1831. 3m183

Negroes Wanted!

THE subscribers are anxious to purchase ONE HUNDRED negroes both male and female from FIFTEEN TO TWENTY FOUR years of age, for whom they will pay the CASH.
JAMES I. LONG,
RICH'D. W. LONG,
THOS. MULL, Jr.
May 2nd 1831. 6m19g

N. B. Application can be made to the firm in person or by letter addressed to JAMES I. LONG & Co. SALISBURY N. C., which will be promptly attended to.

BUTCHERING!

THE subscribers, respectfully, inform the citizens of Salisbury, that they intend BUTCHERING, during the present season, to commence as soon as they can obtain the bees from the Muskrans. They will kill none but good heaves and they hope to merit a share of the custom of the public. They will have beef, in market on Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings, in each week.
WILLIAM FINKSTON,
PETER J. SWINK.

N. B. Any person having beaves for sale, would do well to apply to them either in person or by letter as they will pay CASH for them at all times.
May 28th 1831. 73f

The Thorough Bred Horse

AERONAUT,

WILL stand this season in the county of Rowan: At Salisbury, on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays; At Concord, on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays. The season has already commenced, and will end the 31st July. Seven Dollars will be charged for the season; Five Dollars the Single Leap; and Two Dollars to insure. Fifty cents to the groom in every instance.
Aeronaut's colts are highly promising, being of fine form and size, and very generally resembling their sire, in color, figure and gait; being remarkably hardy and thrifty.
Great care will be taken to give general satisfaction; but I cannot be liable for accidents. Grain will be furnished, at the market price, to mares sent from a distance.
CHARLES L. BOWERS.

WHEAT.

THE Subscriber will purchase twenty or thirty thousand bushels of WHEAT, for which the CASH will be given.
JOHN CARTER.
Camden, May 21. 678

Runaway

ON the 10th of September last, from my plantation in Jones county, two negroes, one named WASHINGTON, about 27 years of age, a very bright mulatto, on one of his hands there is a scar occasioned by a gin; he will change his name and endeavor to pass for a free man. The other named JOHN, a common mulatto, about 30 years of age, very intelligent; he will probably pass as the servant of Washington, and change his name. A reward of 25 Dollars will be given for the delivery of either in any jail, so that I can get the n.
JAMES LAMAR.
October 16th. 421f

THE Georgian, Savannah; the Telescope, Columbia, S. C.; and Richmond Enquirer, are requested to publish the above weekly until forbid, and then forward their accounts to J. LAMAR.

FOR SALE.

A Negro woman who is a good house servant, and a child about 18 months old. Enquire of SAMUEL REEVES.
Salisbury, April, 2 1831. 651f

WAGGONS,

Driving to Fayetteville, W. H. L. find it to their advantage, to stop at the Wagon Yard, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 2 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocers and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers on a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.—Fayetteville April, 1st 1831. 11

Notice.

A few reams of writing paper for sale at this Office, at \$2 50 per ream, a few reams at \$2; and a few reams of wrapping, at the usual price.

THOMAS S. B. CREAVEN,

SURGEON DENTIST,

Respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Charlotte and its vicinity, that he is prepared to perform every operation connected with the

TEETH & GUMS, VIZ.

Extracting, Plugging, Scaling, &c. Removing Tartar and all extraneous Matter; FILLING & EXTRACTING DECAYED PORTIONS OF TEETH. HE INSERTS INCORRUPTIBLE Porcelain, Human and Animal Teeth FROM ONE TO AN ENTIRE SET, ON PLATES OR ON ROOTS, BY PIVOTS. Hours of attendance, from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Thomas S. B. Creaven,

SURGEON DENTIST.

THE undersigned members of the Legislature of North Carolina, have employed Doctor Thomas S. B. Creaven as a SURGEON DENTIST, and in the various operations they were completely satisfied with his performance, and think that those who may place themselves under his care will be as well satisfied of his competency as they have been.

[CITY OF RALEIGH, January 1, 1831.]

J. WILLIAMS TRENT, Member of the House of Commons.

CLEMENT MARSHALL, Member of the House of Commons.

A. WATSON, Member of the House of Commons, from Anson County.

ROBT. McLELLAN, of Rutherford County.

JNO. H. WHEELER, Member of the House of Commons.

JACOB HARR, of Hertford, Member of the Senate.

B. T. SIMMONS, Member of the House of Commons, from Currituck County.

W. S. SMITH, Member of the Senate, from Hyde County.

FORSTER JARVIS, Member of the House of Commons, J. P. JASPER, Hyde County.

3179

The Tennessee Spinster.

THE subscriber still continues to make the above Machines and keeps a supply constantly on hand which he will sell low for cash or on credit to punctual dealers. He likewise intends to keep on hand a good supply of COTTON GINS, and he will also repair the same to order.
73f E. P. MITCHELL.
Salisbury, May 21st.

University of N. Carolina.

AN ORATION will be delivered in Person Hall, at the University of N. Carolina, on Wednesday, the 22d June, being the day preceding Commencement Day, by the Rev. William M. Green, under the appointment of the Dialectic Society. It is hoped that the friends of Literature, and all those who take an interest in the prosperity of the Institution, will attend.
May, 1831. 3175

FEMALE SCHOOL.

THE next session of the subscriber's private Female school will commence on the 1st Monday in July and continue five months. Board, Tuition, Books, and stationery \$75. An early application from such as wish to enter pupils is desirable.
6180 W. ANDERSON.
Hillsboro, May 28th, 1831.

Notice.

THE undersigned having qualified, at May Session of Rowan County Court, as Executor of the last will and Testament of Margaret Young, Dec'd. requests all persons indebted to said estate to make payment, and all persons having claims against the same, to present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.
W. B. WOOD, Ex'r
May, 19th 1831. 3m185

Notice.

WHEREAS I executed to David Radden of Burke County, two bonds about the 2d of March 1831: one for one hundred dollars due in April last the other for four hundred dollars due the 1st October next. Which bonds I am determined not to pay as they were fraudulently obtained. I therefore forwarn all persons from trading for the said bonds or notes.
S76 DAVID DELLINGER.
Lincolnton, May 31st, 1831.

WAGGONS,

Driving to Fayetteville, W. H. L. find it to their advantage, to stop at the Wagon Yard, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 2 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocers and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers on a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.—Fayetteville April, 1st 1831. 11

Notice.

A few reams of writing paper for sale at this Office, at \$2 50 per ream, a few reams at \$2; and a few reams of wrapping, at the usual price.

GARDENHUGH & DUBENHUGH

BEG leave to inform their friends and customers that they have taken Messrs. J. & T. H. McKenna into Partnership. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of GARDENHUGH, DUBENHUGH & Co. They return their sincere thanks for the liberal share of public patronage bestowed on them, and respectfully solicit a continuance of the same to the new firm.

New and Desirable

SPRING GOODS.

CALDWELL, DUBENHUGH & Co. have just received from New-York and Philadelphia a very extensive and well selected assortment of

GOODS,

embracing almost every article usually kept in a retail Store, which they are determined to sell very Cheap for Cash or on the usual terms to punctual persons.
Lexington, N. C. May 1, 1831. 678

New GOODS!

COWAN & JINKENS.

ARE now receiving at their Store at Wood Grove, formerly occupied by Cowan & Reeves, thirteen miles west of Salisbury, their Spring supply of new and fashionable GOODS, comprising all kinds of Dry Goods, Hard Ware, Cutlery, Crockery and Groceries suited to the Season, selected by one of the firm with much care and bought for Cash in New York and Philadelphia, all of which they promise to sell as low as any Goods can be purchased in this section of country. The public are respectfully invited to call, examine and judge for themselves.
May 13th, 1831. 676

Horace H. Beard,

TAILOR.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on the above business in all its various branches and with his usual neatness and punctuality in executing it. He has received the London and Philadelphia, Spring and Summer Fashions from his correspondent in Philadelphia who authorized him to teach his much esteemed system of Cutting for \$25, which can be had from the subscriber on application.

P. S. Orders from a distance will meet with prompt attention. Country produce of every description will be taken for work at the market prices.

N. B. H. H. B. returns his sincere thanks to his friends and customers for past patronage, and hopes by unobtrusive attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.
Salisbury, May 14th, 1831. 711f

Cabinet Furniture!

THE Subscribers, respectfully, inform the inhabitants of Salisbury and the surrounding country, at large, that they have entered into Copartnership in the above line of business, in the House adjoining Mr. Jones' Tavern where they are prepared to execute all kinds of work in their line of business viz:
Sideboards, Secretaries, Bureaus, Cupboards, Dining, and Breakfast Tables, Wash Stands, Candle Stands, &c. &c.

WILLIAM R. HUGHES,
DAVID WATSON.
May 14th, 1831. 711f

Negroes Wanted!

THE subscriber is desirous to purchase a number of NEGROES without any limit during the next twelve months. Any person having such property for sale would do well to apply to the subscriber before they make a sale, for they may rest assured that he will pay the most liberal prices in CASH.
JAMES HUIE.

N. B. All letters addressed to the subscriber will be attended to as punctually, as if application was made in person. In his absence ROBERT & JOSEPH HUIE, will attend to the business, or in their absence Mr. REEVES, the Post-Master, who is authorized to make purchases at all times.
Salisbury, May 21. 724f

Last Notice.

ALL those who are indebted to Philip White for subscription to the Western Carolinian, or by book account are requested to come forward and make payment by the 1st of July, or they will find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection. My shop is one door from John Murphy's Store, where I can be found at any time.

JAMES B. HAMPTON, Agent.

Salisbury, March 8th, 1831. 621f

N. B. Agents are requested to make returns of what they have collected as soon as possible.

J. B. H.

JOB PRINTING.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS & DISPATCH AT THIS OFFICE.